

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No 4237

日九月廿日

年未辛酉

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1871.

二年

六月大英

香港

PRICE 324 PER

## Arrivals.

JUNO 4, MIKADO, North German bark, 302, Lemper, Newcastle, N.S.W., April 25th, 457 tons Coal—Gas Co.

JUNO 5, ASTRID, Brit. str., 659, Mann Whampoo, 5th June.—JARDINE, MACLEOD & CO.

## Departures.

JUNO 5, JENNY, for Whampoo.

JUNO 5, JAN PETER, for Saigon.

JUNO 5, H.C.M., g.b. TIENT-FO, for Canton.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 5TH JUNE.

Ind, for Saigon.

Adhd, for Taku.

Java, for Saigon.

Apparatus, for Saigon.

Lady Turner, for Sydney.

Imperial, for Guam.

Moro, for Saigon.

Portuguese, for Manila.

## Passengers.

None.

## Reports.

The North German bark *Mikado* reports passed West of New Caledonia with strong E. Wind so far as Stewart Island, when several days calm, had communication with the natives at high favourable winds, then passed the South Island, 12th June, 1871, E. passed Yip Island on the 22nd; entered the sea of Babuyan Cliffs on the 31st, thence thick and rainy weather, Southerly winds, calm, thunder and lightning, 47 days out.

The British bark *Adelaide* reports passed West of New Caledonia carrying light N.E. winds until the S.E. trade region, then fresh trade until late in the month, when she passed the Grapte Islands on the 11th, having crossed the Equator in long. 153° E. on May 1st, thence straight across the N.E. trade region carrying E. and S.E. winds; entered the China Sea by Balabatang on the 24th, since which light variable winds, mostly from East, with calm spells, heavy rain squalls, thunder and lightning; sighted Lema Island on June 1st, 37 days out.

## Auction Sales To-day.

### J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Ground.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Apples, Potatoes, &c.

### THE RENDITION CASE.

COPIES OF CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE'S TWO JUDGMENTS IN THE MATTER OF KWOK-A-SING.

Can be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Price, 25 cents. Hongkong, 26th May, 1871.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

RIVER MIN.

TEMPLE ROCK.—A nun buoy, painted red, has been placed in position to mark the Southern extremity of Temple Rock. This rock is covered 9 feet at Low Water Spring. The buoy is in 45 fathoms at Low Water, and should be left on the Starboard hand by vessels entering.

SEAFULF ISLAND-PASS.—A nun buoy, painted red, marks the entrance of the road on the Starboard side of this passage, entering, and one of the same form, with red and white vertical stripes, marks the outer edge of the rocks on the Port side of the passage. The first of these rocks is covered 7 fms, and the second 9 feet at Low Water. The buoy on the Starboard side of the passage is in 45 fathoms, and the one on the Port side 2 fathoms at Low Water.

### CAUTION.

On account of the violent, eddy currents about those rocks vessels should, if possible, always pass midway between the buoys.

A. M. BISBE.

Divisional Inspector and Harbor Master.

Harbor Master's Office.

Padoga Anchorage, 24th May, 1871. (No 825)

### THE HONGKONG LIVERY STABLES.

DUDDELL STREET.

In close proximity to the Hongkong Hotel.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the INTEREST of Mr. Warren in the above LIVERY STABLES, solicit a continuation of those favors hitherto bestowed, feeling sure that from his long experience in the Colony, he will be able to give every satisfaction.

HORSES TAKEN ON LIVERY.

HORSES BROKEN TO SADDLE OR HARNESS.

HORSES, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGES.

always ready to be supplied.

CARRIAGES MADE UP OR REPAIRED, on the shortest notice, under the Superintendence of an experienced Coachman.

HORSES SHOD with the celebrated "Good-enough" Shoe, by an able and experienced European Farrier. This NEW SHOE is now so justly esteemed throughout Europe.

LEONARD BABES.

(Late of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery.)

Proprietor.

1st April, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.  
Apply at the Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

BIRTH.—At Hongkong, June 2nd, at No. 2, Seymour Terrace, the wife of W. J. WALSH, Post, Royal Engineers Department, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Hongkong, June 2nd, the old and much respected Revd. FATHER ANTONIO MIGUEL ANTONIO DOS RIMINOS, the late Governor of the Diocese of Macao, on his 79th year of age. Deeply regretted by all his friends.

To the Editor of the *Daily Press* from this office con-  
cerned on Monday morning at 10.10, and she last  
messengers left the office at 10.30.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 6TH, 1871

So gradual has been the approach of the telegraph to Hongkong, that now that it has at last become a *fait accompli*, people almost think of it as quite in the ordinary course of events, and look with astonishing complacency upon the accomplishment of a scheme which, ten years ago, it would have been considered almost madness to hint at. It was regarded as an enormous strain in intercommunication with home when the P. & O. Mail Service was made fortnightly instead of monthly; and when the Messengers Imperials steamers were started, and came to run fortnightly also, people began to open their eyes in surprise at the gigantic change which had been brought about. During this time *Lessers* was patiently completing his grand work of the Suez Canal; and simultaneously with it the telegraph was gradually creeping on from Alexandria to Aden, from Aden to Suez, and from Madras to Singapore; and within two years after the opening of the Canal, telegraphic communication is established between Shanghai, Hongkong, India, Europe and the United States. Thus in the busy season we shall now have steam communication by the *et-avant* overland route more than weekly; while news of importance may be known in China within a day or two of its occurring in Europe or the United States. Such is the enormous change which has been brought about during the last five years, and it may be useful to note a few of the main facts in connection with it, in order that something like an idea of its magnitude and importance may be formed. Allowing one day from Pekin to Tientsin, and three from that port to Shanghai, it is now possible to communicate between the capital of China and Europe in from four to five days. From Shanghai, a message can be sent one day, and a reply received the next; and the same can of course be done from Hongkong. In the course of another month, the great Northern Extension Company will have completed their line via Japan and Russia, and there will thus be two lines of communication with Europe. It is to be regretted that some difficulties exist in carrying lines to Foochow and Tientsin—the two most important branch ports on the coast—the latter being of special importance, as it is to be feared that this will not be done between England and China.

The Europa Variety Troops give their second performance this evening, which it is said up to the last, will be worthy of the patronage of the public.

An order of some importance crept into the account of the laying of the China Telegraph which appeared yesterday, in the omission of the portion laid by the Kanaro, which returned to Singapore after laying 628 miles. We should also have mentioned that Messrs. Rockin and Lambert superintended the laying of the Cable on behalf of the China Submarine Cable Company.

At Hongkong, on the 21st May, 1871, the old and much respected Revd. FATHER ANTONIO MIGUEL ANTONIO DOS RIMINOS, the late Governor of the Diocese of Macao, on his 79th year of age. Deeply regretted by all his friends.

The Band of H. M.'s 75th S. I. Dragoon Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens to-day, commencing at 5.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March.—*Her Bright Smile*.....Murdock.  
Overture.....Moller.  
Quadrille.—*Les Vépres Siciliennes*.....Kuhler.

Reminiscences of *Auber*.....Auber.

Waltz.....*Princes Alexandre*.....D'Albert.

Galop.....*Overland Mail*.....D'Albert.

God Save the Queen.....Bell.

The complaint which is made by *Le Figaro* concerning the opening of boxes of personal effects by the Custom House is reasonable. For a long time the Imperial Customs did not think it necessary to resort to this course, which naturally causes much inconvenience, and is not called for in China in the same way as at home, as the small things which people like to carry in their clothes boxes do not naturally have to pay, and the Chinese and American Customs House officials are generally economical, so it may be hoped they will rescind a regulation which is unnecessary and vexatious.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Chairman of the China Submarine Telegraph Company and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"LONDON, 4th June, 1871.—To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Hongkong.—Communication of Submarine Telegraph between Singapore, Straits, and Hongkong, brings the Chinese Empire into immediate connection with India and Europe.

"I congratulate you on the important result, and hope it may prove equally advantageous to all the countries so connected, in promoting friendly relations and commercial intercourse." JOHN FENDER, Chairman of China Telegraph Company, London."

REPLY.—"From the Lieutenant-Governor of Hongkong.—To John Fender, Esq., Chairman, China Submarine Telegraph Company, London.—I thank you for your courteous message, and cordially congratulate you and your staff on the completion of your great telegraphic enterprise, uniting with the world, and at the same time, more closely family relations and commercial intercourse between the several nations thus placed in instant communication with each other."

"H. W. WHITFIELD, Major-General and Lieutenant-Governor."

The following telegrams have passed between the Chairman of the China Submarine Company and the Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. With regard to the hour of the London telegram, it was caught by the Chairman of the Chamber to be probably 1.7 a.m., but from further information he is disposed to think that the sender in London calculated what would be the Hongkong time, and put the date and hour in accordance. The message arrived at the Cable House at Pekin at 2 p.m. It is considered quite possible that a message could come from London within the hour, as the first message sent through the Cable to Bonn only took four minutes in transmission.

"LONDON, June 5th, 1.7 A.M.—To the Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

"The successful laying of the China Submarine Telegraph from Singapore and Hongkong brings this important settlement into telegraphic connection with England via Red Sea and Faludsch, and it is to be hoped that this will greatly extend our commercial and industrial intercourse with England and China."

"John Fender, Chairman, China Submarine Telegraph Company, London."

"HONGKONG, 5th June.—John Fender, Esq., Chairman, China Submarine Telegraph Company, London.

"Telegrams to-day received; this Chamber congratulates the Company on the successful completion of the Telegraph, and heartily joins with you in hoping that it may greatly extend commerce between England and China."

"P. RYRIE, Chairman, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

5th June.—The Council and the Lieut.-Present: H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief-Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Acting-Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. J. Ball, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. W. Kewick, Hon. R. Rowett.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

STATUTORY PENALTIES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said on his behalf to I.P.C. No. 30, that he had this morning directed that the Queen's Bench be informed that the same had been sent to him.

Defendant had been found guilty of having been with him at the time, who stated that the defendant was accompanied by two other men, and that the weapon with which the blow had been given was an iron bar. Defendant replied that he had known complainant for a long time and supplied him with salt on credit. Frequently when asked for money due by him, he had said that he had been gambling and had lost it, and was obliged to pay him. Defendant was then asked if he had a box or case, and had hold of his by the hand, while strapping the man had knocked his head against the wall. This defence was corroborated by two witnesses, the latter of whom contradicted complainant's assertion that he had paid him five mrs. on account; there was no money paid and no weapon used. Discharged.

KEEP THE PEACE.

Chun Atsun, a prisoner in the employ of Choo-ka-ki, near the Ko-sing theatre, was apprehended by I.P.C. No. 30, who said that he had been sent to him in accordance with the recent occurrence and directed attention to the subject of Statutory Penalties and that it was thought advisable to amend the provisions of the Ordinance to be enacted, in order that vexatious actions might be stopped, and public officers protected in the discharge of their duties.

DEPORTATION AND BANISHMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL next rose to explain the purpose of two short Ordinances prepared with a view to the protection of persons belonging to the peace and good order of the Colony. By Ordinance 2 of 1857 power was given to the Governor in Council to prohibit any person, not being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, from residing in the Colony during a term of five years; and by another part of the same Ordinance power was given to deport any person disowning the order of the day, or any other order or regulation for returning to the Colony before the expiration of the term of banishment, and therefore that Ordinance had been a dead letter. Another Ordinance had been passed last year providing for the punishment and deportation of those who returned. The subject of deportation, however, had recently been brought to the notice of the law-makers of the Crown in connection with the Chinese. The question was, whether there was any provision made for the deportation of persons who had been naturalized, and therefore had no power to be deported, but that persons might be deported to reside within a Colony. Hence the former section referred to of Ordinance 9 of 1852 was in accordance with their views, while the latter one was not. In Singapore and elsewhere, deportation laws had been repeated under this section, and the Chinese, who had been naturalized, worked under the bill as long as it was tried, gave power to inflict punishment, but it also provided for deportation, and therefore the Ordinance had been disallowed. The question now was, what was to be done. The Government were instructed to repeat such portions of the Ordinance as provided for deportation, but they were still allowed to prohibit residence in the Colony. The question was, was this a very difficult task? The answer is, that they soon found that they had proposed a much more comprehensive Ordinance. Meanwhile it was proposed to re-pump the objectionable part of the Ordinance of 1852, leaving the prohibition to reside, and adding another section providing for the punishment of the who should disobey the order of banishment by returning. There were only four sections in the Ordinance proposed, which might be regarded as morally temporary, and should be considered sufficient for all purposes.

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked the correspondence on which the Attorney-General referred should be laid on the table with the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he knew of no precedent for such an application.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said members had been told that the home authorities took a certain view, in obedience to which this Ordinance was to be passed. They ought to know what that was.

We do not recollect anything about what is reported in the following, which appears in the *New York Herald*—

CHINA.—Minister Love and the English and American Legation.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 15th, 1871.—Advices by the steamer *America* report that United States Minister Love has received the English and Americans, who, he says, have assumed diplomatic functions, and pretend to determine the necessity for a war between European nations and China, before there is an opportunity for the adjustment of the claims growing out of the Tientsin riot.

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The COLONIAL SECRETARY said it raised with the Governor to produce the correspondence which could not be suppressed.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—Of course, I ask for it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Notice should have been given of the application.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—But we didn't know it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Then you must give notice of the application for the next meeting.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—I don't care about it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—How do you know it?

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—I don't wish to; and I how to what the Colonial Secretary says down as the law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proceeded to explain the provisions of the second Bill he had mentioned.

For the trial of the British offenders in the portion laid by the Kanaro, which returned to Singapore after laying 628 miles, we should also have mentioned that Messrs. Rockin and Lambert superintended the laying of the Cable on behalf of the China Submarine Cable Company.

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